Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1817.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

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For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

Four Friends,

Joseph Glen, master.

THE greatest part of her cargo already engaged. For Freight, apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

july 7 cotf

For Hamburgh, direct,

THE SHIP

NANCY,

Melzar Joy, master.

SHE is an excellent, staunch good vessel, about 330 tons, in pleat order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and will sail in the course of ten days. For terms, apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

july 7 3tot

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

CAPTAIN BRAY.

A regular trader, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged;—will sail on or about the 10th of next month. For terms apply at No. 74, North Front street, or to

Ross & Simson

june 25 §

For London,

THE BARQUE

ADRIANA.

SHE is now ready to take in, and will sail in a short time, having part of her cargo engaged.—For freight or passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the subscribers, or on board the vessel at Clifford's wharf

Knox, Henderson, & Co.

No. 46, North Front street.

Who have for Sale,

A Handsome Assortment of the most

Fashionable Goods,

Imported in the Adriana, captain Lee, from London, lately arrived, under convoy.

june 23 §

FOR LONDON,

The copper bottomed SHIP

SALLY,

Captain Lockyer.

A considerable part of her cargo is already engaged;—to sail with all convenient speed——For terms apply to

ROSS & SIMSON,

No. 121, South Front-street.

june 13 §

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogsheads and in cases of

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

United Statcs Salt Works.

THE original Shareholders, and such gentlemen as are inclined to promote the establishment of Salt works, in Delaware Bay, near the Capes, for the supply of this city with Salt, upon the plan proposed by the subscriber, are respectfully requested to meet at the City Tavern, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Books, containing the description and plan of the proposed establishment, may be had at Mr. Young's, corner of Second and Chesnut streets, and at Mr. Shaw's, 129 Chesnut street.

JAMES FENNELL.

july 7 3t

Bank of Pennsylvania,

JULY 3, '98.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share for the last six months ending the 30th ult. was declared; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

july 3 dt13

Pennsylvania Hospital,

6th month 29, '98.

AT a meeting of the Contributors, held the 23d instant, in order to obtain a decision on the propriety of completing a Dome to the new building heretofore agreed upon; it was thought the number of members met, were not enough to reverse the former conclusion—it was therefore resolved, that the Managers should call another meeting for that purpose.

Agreeably to this Resolve—

The Contributors are again requested to meet at the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the ninth day of the next month, being the 2d day of the week, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to re-consider and decide upon the propriety of completing the said Dome.

By order of the Managers,

Samuel Coates, clerk.

june 29 §toiv

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy

Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks

Oakum and chipped Logwood

Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's table, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c. All which may be had on reasonable terms,

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 8. mth6m

United States,
Pennsylvania District. } ss

IN Pursuance to a Writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-house in the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday the 11th day of July next at 12 o'clock at noon.

2 Puncheons of Rum
1 Cask of ditto, nd
1 Small case containing
Artificial Flowers.

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited in the said Court.

William Nichols, marshal.

Marshals Office
24th June, 1798. } July 3—dts

20 pipes old Bourdeaux Brandy

70 do. white wine Vinegar, and
A few casks low priced Cider Vinegar
For Sale by

Benjamin Wr. Morris.

july 2

Cotton

Cocoa
Anatto Dye, or
Rocoa

Just arrived, per the schooner Three Sisters, William Shallcross, master, from Cayenne,

AND FOR SALE AT

No. 22 Little Water-street, by

JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH & Co.

june 20

James C. & Saml. W. Fisher,

No. 13 ARCH-STREET,

Have for Sale

200 Casks best refined Salt Petre
Best London Window Glass from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10
Ditto Glass Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, &c.

ALSO,

A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.

june 27 3awtf

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

In Market street, No. 32 one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

IMPORTED

In the ship Lady Lilienschield, capt. Arcaans, from Hamburgh,

Brown Silesias

Platilles Royales
White Ticklenburghs
Dowlasses
Stripes, Checks and Rolls

For Sale by the Subscriber.

George Pennock.

july 5. 2awtf

Bank of the United States,

July 2d, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars, on each share of Stock, for the last six months. Which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, after the 12th instant.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

july 2 eod6t

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Four Friends, and for sale at the Stores of

JESSE & ROBERT WALN,

A cargo of Havanna Molasses.

june 13

FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s.tf

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of

T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

All Persons having demands

against, or are indebted to, the estate of JACOB SHISLER, of Passyunk Township, deceased, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber, for a settlement of the same, on or before the 27th July next.

GEORGE HOFFNER, Admin'str.

june 27 *12aw3w

Office for Stamps,

No. 52 Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

ALL sorts of Blank Stamps, sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, at the price impressed thereon. Also printed forms of Bonds, Bills of Lading, &c and Copperplate Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes &c. at the usual rate, and the addition of the stamp thereunto belonging.

W. YOUNG has constantly on hand a large assortment of other printed Blanks, and all kinds of Paper, and Stationary, wholesale and retail.

july 6 eod3w

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteeth Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

941 Farregas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora India
210 Bales of Cotton
6 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.

No 21 Penn street.

july 2: dtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO 21 PENN-STREET,

18 Bags Fresh Cloves.

Willings & Francis.

june 29. dtf

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

HAS FOR SALE,

At No. 9, SOUTH WATER-STREET,

A QUANTITY OF

Prime Aux-Cayes Molasses

Carolina Rice
Cod Fish, in hhds. and
A parcel of men's and womens Combs, assorted.

ALSO,

A few tons of Nicaraqua Wood.

june 27 §3w

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta

A Quantity of Sugar.

West India Mulcovado quality, which he offers for sale very low for cash or at 60 days.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

A variety of British Dry Goods,

which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.

june 5 dtf

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.
White wine in half hhds.
Claret
Frontinac
Sauterne } Wines in Cases.
Lundi
Red Skins

A L S O,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.

60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and
50 Hogsheads of Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SAVAGE.

2 dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.

No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

LANDING,

At Walnut Street wharf, from the Brig SALLY, James Yardsley, master, from Port au Prince,

88 Hogsheads } Prime Sugar.
40 Tierces }
35 Hogsheads } Coffee.
225 Bags }

FOR SALE BY

Thomas & John Ketland.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Ironmongery and Cutlery in packages
Guns assorted in cases
Queen's ware in crates
Claret in hhds. and cases
Port wine of a superior quality in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
New-York and Boston Beef, &c.

june 16 §

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,

88 casks CLARET
72 do. do. of a superior quality
2 trunks green PARASOLS.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut-street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

White Wine in half Casks
Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and baskets
Lunelle
Sauterne
Irish Market } WINES in Cases } Entitled to Drawback.
Macarty and
Medoc
Rota Wine in hhds.
Pimento in bags.

may 29 eodtf

Silk and Cotton Hosiery,

ASSORTED IN TRUNKS.

LADIES and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hose, received by the Adriana, from London, and will be sold very low, for cash or good notes, at

27, *North Third street.*

june 20. eod wfm2w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, June 15.

DEBATE on the bill supplementary to and to amend the act entitled an act authorising the President of the United States to raise a provisional army.

(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. S. SMITH observed, that gentlemen in support of this motion said, that the volunteers ought to be favoured, because they clothe and equip themselves at their own expence; and do not, asked Mr. S. the militia the same? But is it a fact that the volunteers arm themselves? No; the house has agreed to lend them arms, and after the power to lend has been given, he apprehended few would be bought. What would the great body of the militia say, provided the present motion were to pass? They would say, "we are obliged to answer any call which may be made upon us; but these volunteers whom you have taken from our body, and to whom you have given arms, remain at home."—Would not this offend the great body of militia? It certainly would. Besides, would any military man take command of a body of troops, who, when they came to a certain line might lay down their arms, and refuse with impunity to march any farther? They certainly would not, as such a circumstance might occasion the most serious consequences; for it would be recollected, that during the war, men who were engaged for six months only went off on the very day their time expired, and on which an action took place, which occasioned a defeat of the American Army.

But the committee were told by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. BAYARD) that except this motion was agreed to, we should have no volunteers, or at least very few. If so, we had better have none. If these young men wish only to fight by their own fire-sides, they had better remain with the militia, and go into the ranks with older men. It would not be worth while to form a separate corps of them. Indeed, if he had a son that would enter into such a corps, he should be ashamed of him, and he would disinherit him, and he was persuaded that the young men of America would not thank gentlemen for placing them in such a situation as was proposed. If they wished to place them in a ridiculous point of view, or to procure for them the name of the *Silk Stocking Company*, or any other term of derision, they could not take a more effectual course to obtain it. He hoped, therefore, this proposition would not be agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS did not view the clause under consideration in so exceptionable a point of view as his friend from Maryland, or he would not vote for it. He knew that a provision similar to this made a part of the former bill. How it came to be struck out, he could not tell; but he believed it was done without debate.

Gentlemen spoke of the favourable situation in which these volunteers will be placed, if this provision is agreed to; but they do not weigh the matter on both sides. They forget that the militia cannot be called into service for a longer term than three months at a time, and it was never known that militia were called very far from home. The idea of marching these volunteers from one part of the United States to the other, was rather imaginary than real. In the course of last war, the militia was scarcely ever called beyond the bounds of an adjoining state; but he had no doubt if the service of their country should stand in need of these young men, they would not suffer their ardour to be overcome by an ideal line. He believed these young men would prove better troops than any other, and perhaps prevent the necessity of raising any other.

The gentleman from Maryland has said, that if he had a son who would enter into a corps under such a restriction as this, he would disown him. Other gentlemen would be equally concerned with him, if their sons were to take advantage of such a clause in time of danger. But he did not think it would be right to terrify young men from the service by holding up more severe duty for them than it would be likely they would ever be called to perform. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. MILLEDGE said, if this provision was agreed to, the State of Georgia could only expect assistance from the volunteers of one State; and the exposed situation of that State is well known. The United States ought certainly to be protected in every part; and in the last war it was usual for the flower of the American people to fly to the most extreme parts of the Union whenever danger appeared.

Mr. OTIS did not believe that any provision could be thought of which could be more effectual in discouraging these voluntary associations than a provision of this kind. His friend from Delaware spoke of these young men as if they were to be singled out for distant service in preference to any other troops, and he was afraid such a suggestion and a motion like the present, might have an undue effect out of doors—For though he believed there are a great number of young men ready to come forward, he believed the adoption of this motion would prevent them from doing so. He rose, therefore, to remind the committee that the volunteers have no reason to believe they will ever be called upon to go upon any distant service, except in such cases as would induce them to it whether they were volunteers, or not.

As to the idea of these Volunteers superceding the necessity of regular troops, he had no such opinion. He believed that neither Volunteers nor Militia would be a sufficient defence without regular troops; and as there had been no instance in the last war in which the Militia had been sent to any great distance from home, he thought it could not be reasonably expected that these Young Men would be very soon sent from their own homes. But if this provision was agreed to, he was afraid other arguments would be made use of, rather to discourage than favour these establishments. Instead of evincing any extraordinary degree of spirit and bravery, it would be said their object was to stay at home—they would be called *The Silk Stocking Corps: the Invalids, &c.*

But it was said, except this clause was agreed to, no Volunteers would enter the service. He had not been out of the city; but he had the pleasure to see every morning, from 3 to 400 young men exercising themselves in military discipline. He also saw troops of horse going through their evolutions. He believed a similar spirit existed also in N. York, and other large towns, and he trusted, therefore, that the opinion of his friend from Delaware would prove to have been unfounded.

The question was put and negatived, there being only 19 votes in favour of it.

Mr. DAYTON moved to amend the bill by adding the word "legions", which was agreed to.

The committee then rose, and the House having agreed to the amendments reported,

Mr. SEWALL renewed his motion of an additional section, authorizing the President of the United States immediately to appoint such officers as he shall think necessary for the better raising of the provisional army, whenever he shall think it necessary.

The motion was taken by yeas and nays, and carried 42 to 39. (The yeas and nays were given in our paper of June 16.)

Mr. S. SMITH then renewed his motion for striking out certain words, in order to confine the loan of arms to pieces of artillery alone. His opinion was that small arms ought not to be lent to the Volunteers. He thought them much better able to purchase arms than the Militia; and if it was determined to lend them, the probability would be that none would be bought.

Mr. BROOKS observed, the Volunteers could not purchase arms until they are to be sold; and he believed government had arms which they could lend, but which they had no authority to sell.

Mr. OTIS said, if the gentleman from N. York could demonstrate the fact, that government has guns to lend and not to sell, it would have some weight upon his vote; or if arms could be bought, he should certainly be in favour of the motion of the gentleman from Maryland, as he did not think these volunteers ought to be excused from burdens laid upon the Militia.

Mr. BROOKS had no doubt of the fact.

Mr. SITGREAVES observed that a principle had been assumed by gentlemen on all sides, which he thought it important to be exposed, and which ought to be abandoned.—Gentlemen seem to think there would be no propriety in extending to these corps exemptions which are not also given to the Militia. It is said, they are on no better footing than the Militia, and that they ought, therefore, to buy their own arms. He believed the true policy of this country lay on the other side. Whilst we are endeavouring to organize the youth and active citizens of the country, in order to be ready to render service to their country at the first call, without regard to place, or limitation of service; when making this invitation, Congress ought certainly to encourage it by all the motives which can be given; and if Congress can, by lending these Young Men arms, induce them to turn out, they ought to do it; or, if there be any other way of attaining the end, it ought to be taken.

Gentlemen speak on this occasion, as if there were no probability of having any Volunteers, other than Young Men of property, such as are generally seen associating in Philadelphia and New York. He hoped the same enthusiasm which had fired the young men of the cities, would also reach the young men in the country, and that we should, in consequence, have volunteers in agricultural, as well as commercial districts; and in those districts, it must be known, that if public aid is not given, arms of uniform bore and size cannot be got.

These Volunteers, Mr. S. said, undertake greater service than the Militia; their engagements are of a superior kind, and, in order to induce young men generally to enter into these corps, every proper encouragement ought to be held out to them.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS said, it appeared to him that gentlemen very much abandoned the ground which they originally took. The house were told when the subject of Volunteers was first under consideration, that these youths would produce a very formidable defence for the United States, without cost, until they came into actual service. These were reasons urged in favour of them, when gentlemen spoke of the Militia as being the natural and best defence of the country; but now gentlemen propose for them one privilege after another. It was said, at that time, that the raising of these corps would not injure the Militia, because they would be liable to do much more duty, and be at greater expences, and that nothing but love of country, could induce young men thus to come forward. But now, and on former occasions, attempts have been made to obtain regulations in their favour. They had hitherto been resisted, and he trusted they would be so, for if ever material distinctions were made betwixt these corps and the militia, they would produce nothing but discontent. Whilst the duty bears equally upon the people, they will never complain—they will do the duty they are called upon to perform; but, whenever advantages are given to one class of citizens more than to another, dissatisfactions and complaint are the immediate consequences.

What are the Militia obliged to do? They are compelled to provide their own arms, and to be subject to the call of government upon any service upon which they may think it necessary to engage them. It is true, that the Volunteers may be called into service for a longer period at a time; but that was a condition of their engagement with which they were acquainted at the time. But here is a proposition to loan them arms; and he was of opinion this circumstance might induce many men to join these corps, rather than the Militia, where they would have to purchase their own arms. If government have not the arms to sell at present, as had been suggested, but that they might loan them, why not put the provision upon that ground, and say the arms shall be loaned until they can be got for sale to them. To such a provision he should not object. The gentleman last up had said, the volunteers ought to have a preference given them, but he thought not. He supposes that the enthusiasm which is at present so prevalent in the cities, will spread to the country. Mr. W. wished it might; but if it did, could the gentleman suppose that there are arms enow in the public arsenals to lend to these youths throughout the country? If not, these persons being excused from militia duty, will be excused from all military duty whatsoever. Besides, if the United States were to find arms for all these volunteers, he wished gentlemen to recollect how serious a sum it would cost. He hoped, therefore, the loan of arms would be confined to field pieces.

Mr. EDMOND observed the gentleman from N. Carolina last up had said he was opposed to distinctions, yet he has advocated an

amendment which will go to create them. This morning a bill had been paſſed for ſupplying the Militia with arms, and if neither the State Governments, nor individuals, will purchaſe them, they are to be loaned to the people. He himſelf oppoſed that meaſure, becauſe he believed it would diſcourage perſons from purchaſing arms, when they had a proſpect of borrowing them, though he believed the gentleman from N. Carolina was in favour of it.

The Volunteers ſtand upon a very different ground from that on which the original bill propoſed to place them. It was there propoſed that they ſhould not go beyond the limits of an adjoining ſtate. And in that caſe multitudes would have come forward, provided they ſhould not be called to ſerve as a Standing Army, whilſt their families were left deſtitute. Men might then have been tempted to have left the Militia, in order to have joined theſe corps; but if Congreſs goes ſo far as to ſay they will depend ſolely for the defence of the country upon the ardour and patriotiſm of theſe young men, what will theſe gentlemen ſay? Each will ſay to himſelf. "I am now exempt from military duty, there is no law to compel me to it; but if I go into theſe Volunteer Corps, I muſt equip and arm myſelf; I may be marched to the extreme parts of the Union, and not return for two years. If I do not join this corps, I can ſtay at home, and when called upon, do Militia duty with my neighbours."—Where, then, he aſked, was the inducement to become Volunteers? There is none, and it can only be a pure ſentiment of Patriotiſm which could induce Young Men to enter theſe corps. He hoped, therefore, the law would not be trammelled, but that the encouragement held out by this clauſe would, at leaſt, be agreed to; eſpecially as men beyond the age of 45, who are excuſed from Militia duty, might join theſe corps.

Mr. S. SMITH ſaid the arguments of the gentleman laſt up g e to this, that there are no arms to be bought. His amendment ſaid no ſuch thing. He wiſhed the volunteers to purchaſe their arms at once. If the gentleman from Connecticut could ſhew, that the government could loan arms, but could not ſell them, his arguments would have ſome weight.

With reſpect to the bill paſſed this morning, it did not originally contemplate any loan of arms; but an amendment had been introduced into it, providing that in caſe of any emergency, and any of the arms ſhall remain unſold, they ſhall be loaned to ſuch perſons as may ſtand in need of them.

Suppoſing that 5000 ſtand of arms were only to be lent to theſe Volunteers, it would create a draft on the Treaſury for 80,000 dollars, and he thought it would be much better to ſuffer individuals, who would generally be very able to do it, each of them to pay 14 or 16 dollars for their own.

Mr. DANA ſuppoſed, as a military man, the gentleman from Maryland, would admit the propriety of retaining a conſiderable quantity of arms in the arſenals of the United States. Would it not, then, be folly and madneſs to ſell all the arms out of the Arſenals of the United States? Ought we not to have ſufficient for an army, in caſe of invaſion? Admitting we have only this quantity at preſent, if we loan them, and take receipts for them from confidential officers, they might be at any time returned in better condition, probably, than they were lent, ſo that no expence would be incurred. And theſe arms cannot be purchaſed of a proper calibre any where elſe.

And what was the amount, Mr. D. aſked, of the elegant harangue of the gentleman from N. Carolina, on the odiouſneſs of diſtinctions. Does he mean to ſay there ought to be no diſtinctions in the community? When men are diſtinguiſhed by their burthens, ought they not to be diſtinguiſhed alſo by their privileges.

The Yeas and Nays were called and taken (as given in a former paper.) The queſtion on the amendment was negatived 46 to 35.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

Mr. HARPER called up the two reſolutions which he yeſterday laid upon the table; the one for appropriating a ſum of money for the ſupport of the new regiment of Artillery for this year; and the other to authorize the Preſident to borrow a ſum of money for the ſervice of Government for the current year, which were agreed to.

Mr. VAN ALEN aſked and obtained leave of abſence for the remainder of the ſeſſion, for his colleague Mr. J. Williams, on account of the indiſpoſition of his family.

Adjourned.

Second Volunteer Grenadiers.

"The Philadelphia Volunteer Company of Grenadiers" having attained its full complement, and a number of applicants ſtill remaining on the liſt, it is propoſed to form them into a *Second* Company.

Accordingly, all perſons (of the height of Five Feet *Nine* Inches, or upwards) deſirous of joining the eſtabliſhment, will ſtill have an opportunity of doing ſo, by making immediate application to either of the underſigned.

Joſhua M. Wallace, Jun. 39, North Sixth Street.
John Ward Fenno, 119, Cheſnut Street.
Thomas B. Zantzinger, 239, High Street.
William Potter, 74, South Third Street.
G. K. Harriſon, 53 Cheſnut-ſtreet.
Danl. Murgatroyd, 11 Walnut-ſtreet.

Attention! Cavalry!

At a meeting of a number of citizens held at the houſe of William Ogden, for the purpoſe of raiſing a troop of Horſe (to be attached to Macpherſon's Blues) the following gentlemen were appointed an electing committee.

Robert Wharton	Pine-ſtreet Wharf
James Simmons	No 11 So. Fifth-ſtreet
Jonathan Robeſon	Spruce-ſtreet Wharf
John R. Taylor	No 5 Church alley
Samuel Keith	297 So. Front-ſtreet
Spafford Drury	22 Arch-ſtreet
Henry Nixon	44 Pine-ſtreet

Thoſe gentlemen of the City and Liberties who are deſirous of becoming members of the ſame will apply at the houſe of either of the committee or at the houſe of Mr. William Ogden in Cheſnut ſtreet every Tueſday and Friday evening, where they will attend from 8 to 9 o'clock for that purpoſe.

june 27

*** *The different printers of the city are requeſted to publiſh the foregoing.*

The Subſcribers to the fund

for building the ſhip to be loaned to the United States, are hereby notified that 25 per cent upon their reſpective ſubſcriptions is now called for—and that notes payable at 60, 120 and 180 days in equal proportions will be received for the remainder. The ſecretary will attend at the office of the committee from 10 to 1 o'clock every day, to receive the ſame, and give receipts therefor.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Sec'ry.

july 3 §

To be Let,

(And poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt of May)

A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and ſtables, at preſent in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third ſtreet.

april 2. §

Lye Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *July* 9.

CONGRESS.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Saturday, went into a committee of the whole on the bill to augment the army of the United States, and for other purpoſes. This bill provides that each regiment of infantry ſhall in future conſiſt of 600 privates, and the proper officers, and that twelve additional regiments of Infantry and ſix troops of Light Dragoons ſhall be enliſted for and during the continuance of the exiſting differences between the United States and the French Republic. The pay of the privates in the army of the United States is, by this bill, increaſed from four to ſix dollars a month; ſergeants and ſenior muſicians to eight; corporals and muſicians to ſeven dollars; and artificers to the infantry and artillery, and farriers and ſaddlers to the dragoons are to receive ten dollars a month. This increaſe of pay is to take place on the 1ſt of Auguſt next.

Mr. HARPER moved an increaſe of pay to Captains and Subalterns, which was negatived, there being only four votes for it.

Mr. ALLEN moved an amendment propoſing that the additional men propoſed to be raiſed, ſhall be raiſed by the ſeveral ſtates, according to their population; but this motion did not meet with a ſecond.

Mr. NICHOLAS moved to reduce the 12 additional regiments of infantry propoſed to be raiſed to eight; which was negatived 43 to 29.

Mr. KITTERA wiſhed to amend that part of the bill which fixes the period of the enliſtment of the men, to read in this manner: *for and during the exiſting differences between the U. States and France and her poſſeſſions.* His reaſons were, that in caſe the government of France ſhould be changed from a Republic to a Monarchy, Military Deſpotiſm, Ariſtocracy, or any other form, before the concluſion of our diſpute; it might be doubtful, as it now ſtood, whether the ſervice of theſe men ſhould then ceaſe; and he wiſhed if our diſpute with France was ſettled, and we ſhould ſtill be at war with her poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies, New Orleans or Floridas (ſuppoſing Spain to have ceded the latter places to France) that theſe men ſhould not leave the ſervice, until our diſpute with theſe powers ſhould alſo be ſettled.

On Mr. GALLATIN'S ſaying he could not ſee how we could be at *peace* with France, and at *war* with her poſſeſſions, the mover conſented to ſtrike out *her poſſeſſions*; and the other part of the amendment was negatived 46 to 26.

The houſe paſſed the bill making a farther appropriation of 600,000 dollars for the additional naval armament, 54 votes being for it.

The Senate informed the Houſe, they had agreed to the amendments of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the bill declaring the treaties heretofore concluded with France no longer obligatory on the United States; and before the Houſe roſe, the Preſident of the United States informed the Houſe, that he had approved and ſigned that act; alſo the act reſpecting Alien Enemies; and the act providing arms for the militia of the U. States.

—

The following reſolution has been unanimouſly adopted by the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts at their late ſeſſion; and an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States in conformity thereto, has been propoſed in Congreſs and will be taken into conſideration at their next ſeſſion.

WHEREAS it is highly expedient that every conſtitutional barrier ſhould be oppoſed to the introduction of foreign influence into our national councils, and that the conſtitution of the United States ſhould be ſo amended, as to effect and ſecure in the beſt manner the great object for which it was deſigned:

Reſolved, That the Senators and Repreſentatives of this commonwealth in the Congreſs of the United States be, and they are hereby requeſted to uſe their beſt endeavors that Congreſs propoſe to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates the following amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, viz. "That (in addition to the other qualifications preſcribed by ſaid conſtitution) no perſon ſhall be eligible as Preſident or Vice-preſident of the United States, nor ſhall any perſon be a Senator or Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, except a natural born citizen, or unleſs he ſhall have been a reſident in the United States at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and ſhall have continued either to reſide within the ſame or to be employed in its ſervice from that period to the time of his election."

—

At a meeting at the houſe of Robert Rattoon, on Monday evening, the 25th June, 1798, of the Aſſociated Company of Artillery, in the city of Perth Amboy, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, compoſed of exempts from militia ſervices, and others, voluntarily aſſociated for the purpoſe of defence againſt depredations by foreign nations, their ſubjects or citizens;

John Rattoon, Eſq. was elected Chairman, and George W. Marſhall, Secretary of the meeting.

Forty-eight perſons having ſigned the aſſociation, and a large majority being preſent, purſuant to notice given, the following reſolution was moved, viz.

WHEREAS to obtain the objects of this aſſociation, it is highly neceſſary that our officers ſhall be duly appointed and commiſſioned, and that the aſſociators be ſubjected to neceſſary rules and regulations: And whereas the defence of our country muſt, under God, depend on the virtue, firmneſs and patriotiſm of its citizens: And whereas we, the ſaid aſſociators, are deſirous of manifeſting our zeal in the cauſe of our country at this critical and threatning criſis; and are willing to hazard our lives in ſupport of the freedom and independence of the United States, its conſtitution, laws, and government, and conſidering the preſent defenceleſs ſtate of the city and port:

We do reſolve, That we will tender our ſervices to the United States, agreeably to the act of Congreſs to raiſe a proviſional army; and if the tender be accepted of by the Preſident, that application ought to be made for ordnance, arms and ſtores competent to the purpoſe propoſed; and that this meeting do now proceed to the election of ſuitable and proper perſons to be recommended to the Preſident of the United States, to be by him appointed and commiſſioned;—which was agreed to.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers to be recommended to the Preſident, when

JOHN ANGUS, as Captain,
MATTHIAS HALSTED, as 1ſt Lieut.
DAVID WAIT, as 2d Lieutenant,
Were duly elected.

Reſolved, That they be recommended to the Preſident of the United States as our officers, and that John Angus, Eſq. be requeſted to wait on the Preſident, with the proceedings of this meeting, to tender our ſervices; and to apply for appointments and commiſſions for our officers, and for ſuch ordinance, arms and ſtores, as ſhall be deemed neceſſary and proper for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

JOHN RATTOON, Chairman.
GEO: W. MARSHALL, Sec'ry.

N. B. The above Gentlemen have accordingly been appointed, by the Preſident of the United States, to the ſeveral military offices affixed to their reſpective names.

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After the general parade on Wedneſday laſt (being the Anniverſary of American Independence) the Firſt City Troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Dunlap, and accompanied by a band of Muſic, marched to Mr. Geiſſe's place at Point no Point, where an excellent cold collation was provided, on the Banks of the Delaware.

The harmony and conviviality which prevailed were, in every reſpect, adapted to the celebration of the auſpicious day; and increaſed by the attendance of Captain Morris, and ſeveral others of the Veterans, who formed the Troop in 1775.

The following Toaſts, expreſſive of the ſincere ſentiments of Freemen, were received with equal unanimity and applauſe:

1. THE DAY, and thoſe who ſupport it.
2. THE PEOPLE and the LAWS—Confuſion to the attempt to ſeparate them.
3. THE UNITED STATES, Free, Sovereign and Independent.
4. CONGRESS—Wiſdom and Energy to their Councils.
5. THE PRESIDENT. May the lovers of their Country form his Shield.
6. GENERAL WASHINGTON. May Victory add freſh Laurels to thoſe already won; and may the OLD CITY TROOP again witneſs his Glory, ſhare his Toils, and accompany him to his honorable retirement.
7. GENERALS PINCKNEY and MARSHALL, our late Envoys to France.
8. THE AMERICAN EAGLE—May it take the Gallic Cock by the gills.
9. *The Army of the United States:* May the ſpirit of 1776 be infuſed thro' their ranks, and the remembrance of their Fathers deeds lead to victory.
10. *The Navy of the United States:* Plain ſailing to Truth and Virtue.
11. THE MILITIA. May no X or Y nor found, but firmneſs bind, them.
12. THE VOLUNTEER CORPS. May their ardour increaſe with the exigencies of their Country.
13. BRIGADIER GENERAL MACPHERSON, the Gentleman and the Soldier.
14. When a Senator betrays the Councils of his Country, let him be marked.*
15. When a Legiſlator openly wiſhes an oppoſition to his country's laws, curſe on his virtue.
16. The ALTAR of PEACE, ſculptur'd from the rock of FORTITUDE—HONOR its baſe—its ſummit, GLORY.

Volunteer.

THE FAIR SEX—The only human beings, to whom we will ever bend the knee.

* *When this Toaſt was given, the Rogue's March was unanimouſly called for.*

—

Wedneſday being the Anniverſary of American Independence, the ſecond Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, commanded by Captain Singer, (after performing the order of march) proceeded to the lower ferry on Schuylkill, where, after partaking of an elegant dinner, they drank the following Toaſts:

1. The Fourth of July 1776—May that Spirit by which the Independence of America was then proclaimed, be now found to ſupport it. (6 cheers.)
2. The People of the U. S.—May they know their Rights and ſupport them with firmneſs. (6 cheers.)
3. The Preſident of the U. S.—May thoſe who forget his ſervices and aſperſe his character never enjoy the confidence of an honeſt man. (9 cheers.)
4. General WASHINGTON, the ſcourge of tyrants, whoſe valor, wiſdom and virtue, ſo happily conſpired to confirm the American Independence—May its enemies remember that he is ſtill alive. (16 cheers.)
5. The Governor and State of Pennſylvania—May her Sons ever animated by the Pureſt patriotiſm, evince their worthineſs of the poſſeſſion of Liberty by their energy in its ſupport. (6 cheers
6. Our late Commiſſioners and Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic—unſeduced by artifice—unterrified by dangers, they have erected a Monument to their Fame "*more durable than braſs.*" (9 cheers.)
7. The memory of the gallant heroes, who fell in our late revolutionary war—May the recollection of their heroic virtues inſpire us with zeal for the ſupport of that liberty, for which they fought, bled, and died. (9 cheers.
8. May the Patriots of the preſent day emulate the virtues of their anceſtors, and rallying round the ſtandard of their Liberty defend it with their lives and fortunes. (9 cheers.)
9. The Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the U. S.—May they deteſt foreign influence, and govern only for America. (6 cheers.)
10. The Navy of the U. S.—May nothing impede its growth untill it becomes the protection of its country and the terror of its enemies. (6 cheers.)
11. The Commerce of the United States—May proſperous gales waft our ſhips to every quarter of the Globe in ſafety. (9 cheers.)
12. Agriculture—May our farmers purſue it with Peace, and be bleſt with Plenty. (6 cheers.)
13. May the bleſſings of Freedom be enjoyed by all mankind—and the Sun of Liberty illuminate their paths. (6 cheers.)
14. May the differences among Americans, ariſing from a diverſity of political opinions—be ſuperceded by an univerſal love and regard for their common country. (16 cheers.)
15. The memory of the brave General Wayne. (6 cheers.)
16. The American fair—May they deſpiſe the man who refuſes to draw his ſword in the defence of his country. (16 cheers.)

VOLUNTEER.

Col. Macpherſon and his Blues.

—

On Wedneſday laſt, the Troop of Volunteer Greens, commanded by Captain Morrell, after having joined the military parade of the day, proceeded to Buſh-Hill, where they ſat down to an elegant entertainment, provided by Mr. Darley

After dinner, the following toaſts were drank:—

1. The Fourth of July 1776—May Americans never forget the memory of thoſe heroes who have permitted us to celebrate it.
2. The Preſident of the United States—May his confidence in the virtue and patriotiſm of his fellow-citizens never be diminiſhed. (9 cheers.)
3. The Conſtitution and Laws of the United States.
4. George Waſhington, the father and defender of his country.—When he again unſheathes his ſword, let foreign foes and domeſtic traitors tremble. (9 cheers.)
5. James Marſhall and Charles Pinckney.—May their virtuous and honorable endeavours to accompliſh the objects of their miſſion to France, be ever held in grateful remembrance. (3 cheers.)
6. Falſied be the arm that would write "America ſhall pay tribute." (9 cheers)
7. Jonathan Dayton, the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.
8. Robert Goodloe Harper, and his patriotic Aſſociates in both Houſes of Congreſs—the vanguard of the friends of our government. (3 cheers.)
9th. May the war hatchet never be buried but in the graves of the invaders of our country.
10th. Macpherſon's Blues, and all the other volunteer corps of the United States. (3 cheers.)
11th. May the folly and tyranny of the preſent rulers of France ſoon become extinct.
12th. Our Miniſters abroad—may diſgrace and infamy ever be the lot of ſuch as have been unmindful of their country's intereſts
13th. May puniſhment and deteſtation await thoſe baſe Americans who have aided and aſſiſted our enemies in depredating our commerce.
14th. The agricultural and commercial intereſts of our country—never to be ſeparated.
15th. The American Navy—It ſhall protect the Honour of the American Flag.
16. Our Fair Country-women—May they diſdain the youth who will refuſe to reſent his country's wrongs.

After the 11th toaſt, a reſpectful deputation was ſent to Capt. Moore's company of Federal Grenadiers, who were dining in an adjoining building, to compliment them on the day, and offer them their good wiſhes.—On their return, the Grenadiers were toaſted in a full bumper; and ſoon after, a deputation from that corps returned the compliment, with whom it was ſo arranged, that, at the ſound of the trumpet and the beat of the drum, the following toaſt was drank at the ſame moment, in the midſt of acclamations the moſt ardent, and with a ſenſibility and affection beyond expreſſion.—

17. Lieutenant General George Waſhington.

After the repaſt, which was temperate and moderate, becoming military Volunteers and Soldiers impreſſed with a proper ſenſe of the dangers which threaten their country, the troop accompanied the Grenadiers in their march to the city, on entering which they joined the line formed by Macpherſon's Blues and captain Singer's Cavalry, and thence proceeded to their uſual place of diſmiſſal.

BALTIMORE, July 5.

* "*Let Independence be our Boaſt*"

If in the annals of the world, there ever was an æra worthy of being immortalized by the pen of the hiſtorian—handed down through endleſs generation as a glorious example to every inſulted, wronged and oppreſſed country—or as a warning to nations whoſe power is their ſole rule of right—and deſerving of being ranked among the political feſtivals of the world—that æra is the *Anniverſary of the American Independence.*

There cannot be, and there was not one *real* American, but felt yeſterday, in its full force, the enthuſiaſtic fire of genuine patriotiſm; and we are happy to ſay, that valuing the honor, liberty and independence of their country, in proportion as the danger of loſing them becomes greater, the citizens of Federal Baltimore celebrated the auſpicious day with greater demonſtrations of patriotiſm, feſtivity and joy, than was ever witneſſed on any former occaſion.

Ere the grey mantle of morn was withdrawn, our eager citizen ſoldiers were rouſed from their ſlumber, and the ſound of the trumpet and the drum ſummoned them to the jubilee. The different military corps aſſembled early on their reſpective parade-grounds, and about eight o'clock formed brigade, conſiſting of the fifth, ſixth and twenty-ſeventh regiments, and marched to the review ground, on Federal Hill. Brigadier general Swan was abſent from town, and col. Stricker acted as commanding officer of the day, to whom much praiſe is due, for his care of the health and convenience of the men.

After reaching the hill, the troops were formed in a line, and performed their exerciſe much to the ſatisfaction of the greateſt concourſe of citizens ever aſſembled on a ſimilar occaſion, among whom there was a great collection of ladies.——There was no ſmall number of *pretty young women*, too, who, the ladies are of opinion, would have appeared to much greater advantage in the ranks, than as idle ſpectators of men whom they envied, without the ſpirit to imitate.

About eleven o'clock the troops returned to town, and having drawn up in Market-ſtreet, fired a feu-de-joie, and were diſmiſſed.

On no occaſion did the volunter companies make ſo numerous and brilliant an appearance, which we hope will ſtill be kept up, though the Fourth of July be paſſed.

The Obſervatory was dreſſed out with unuſual gayneſs and ſplendor, in honor of the day: and Gray's gardens were crouded, to overflowing, in the evening.

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To celebrate the anniverſary of American Independence, the city company, commanded by captain Harris, compoſed of ſome of the moſt reſpectable and venerable of our citizens, aſſembled at Mr. Bryden's inn, and during the dinner were honored with the company of gen. Stone, preſident of the Cincinnati of this ſtate, and other members of that patriotic ſociety; when the following toaſts, expreſſive of the ſentiments of the corps reſpecting public characters and public meaſures, were given with general and heartfelt ſatisfaction.

1. The day we celebrate; and *peace* with *ſafety*; but *war*, before *diſhonor!*
2. The conſtitution of the United States;—May it be perpetual.
3. The people and government; United they proſper, divided they periſh
4. The preſident; May his wiſdom, firmneſs and integrity, annihilate *French diplomatic ſkill.*
5. General Waſhington, the hero, the patriot and the ſtateſmen; May his ſucceſſors adopt his principles and practiſe his virtues.
6. The *late* Envoys extraordinary to the French republic; May they be honored by their native country for the integrity and talents they diſplayed in maintaining the *juſtice* and *dignity* of the United States, and expoſing the rapacity of the French republic, in violation of the laws of nations and of ſolemn treaties.
7. Our foriegn miniſters; May *honeſty* be their *policy*, and love of country their ruling paſſion.
8. "Millions for *defence*, but not a *cent* for *tribute.*"
9. Agriculture and commerce; They muſt flouriſh, or periſh together.
10. The navy; May the American flag be reſpected and honored in every quarter of the globe.
11. The militia, the bulwark of a free republic; May they always unite the *citizen* with the *ſoldier.*
12. The officers and ſoldiers of the army;—May *glory* crown their arms, and *love* reward their labors.
13. The American youth; May they ſupport with their ſwords, the *independence* and *freedom* they inherit from their anceſtors.
14. The *fair* of America—May they beſtow their ſmiles and beauty only on the *patriots* and *ſoldiers* who *maintain* and *defend* the rights and liberties of their country.
15. The majority in the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives; May they trample upon oppoſition, and *continue* to receive the approbation of their conſtituents.
16. A free importation of *arms*, and a *general exportation* of *French democrats.*

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

1. Our fellow-citizen, judge Chaſe, one of the patriotic congreſs of ſeventy ſix, who ſigned the Declaration of Independence.
2. Liberty and the Laws; May their protection be mutual, and their union perpetual.
3. The land we live in; And confuſion to thoſe who would divide us.
4. The bottom of Mount Ætna to the congreſs of Monticella.
5. The real Americans, who at no period were diverted from a love of country, by either Ca Ira, or God Save the King.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

By the arrival of the Draper, Capt. Collins, we have received Iriſh papers to May 12, from which we give the following extracts:

LONDON, May 1.

Yeſterday accounts were received in town from Vienna to the following effect, and which may be perfectly relied on:

General Bernadotte, the French ambaſſador at Vienna, had for ſome time paſt conducted himſelf in a manner which had given great offence to the people of that city.—He at length, one evening, hoiſted the tricoloured flag in the front of his hotel. The commiſſary of the diſtrict ſent to remonſtrate with him upon the proceeding, but Bernadotte paid no attention to the meſſage of the commiſſary. A mob ſoon aſſembled round the hotel, tore down the flag, broke the windows of the hotel, and drew two carriages of the ambaſſador into the ſtreet, which they broke in pieces. Bernadotte, exaſperated at theſe proceedings, had, before theſe advices left Vienna, given notice to the court of his determination to quit that place, and repair immediately to Paris, for the purpoſe of laying his complaint before the Directory.

May 2.

The diſturbance at Vienna having, in the preſent criſis, much agitated the public mind, we are happy to add the following extract from another letter relative to that event, dated April 14.

"Count Pergen, miniſter of ſtate and general police, has iſſued the following proclamation, reſpecting the affray which yeſterday took place in, and before the French ambaſſador's palace.

"His majeſty the emperor has received, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the various proofs of loyalty and attachment, manifeſted by the good citizens of this metropolis on ſo many occaſions ſince his acceſſion to the throne; and theſe proofs are the more pleaſing to his paternal feelings, as they were always attended with love of order, propriety of conduct, and a peaceful demeanor. For the firſt time, his majeſty learned yeſterday, to his great diſpleaſure, that ſome inhabitants of this capital, deviating from the path of lawful order, and led aſtray by an ill-judged zeal, allowed themſelves to commit ſeveral acts of violence in the houſe of the French ambaſſador, and to diſturb the public tranquility and peace. His majeſty expects, that from this moment no well diſpoſed citizen, either directly or indirectly, will encourage any farther aſſemblage, but on the contrary, will exert himſelf to the utmoſt extent of his abilities, to reſtore order and tranquility. But if, contrary to his expectation, any inhabitant of this city ſhould attempt again to diſturb the peace of their fellow citizens, the ſame ſhall be proſecuted and puniſhed according to the utmoſt rigor of the law."

Seven hundred and eighty veſſels, capable of carrying one hundred men each, one cannon, and drawing not more than 18 inches of water, are ſtated to be building between Calais and the Texel, and are to be ready in three weeks.

The Directory, it would appear, wiſh to avoid committing themſelves upon the buſineſs at Vienna, until they ſhall have had more time to deliberate; for the Redacteur is ſilent reſpecting the official ſteps that

have been taken in consequence of the affair, and the unofficial Journals only have yet been resorted to, for the purpose of proclaiming to France the lively sorrow of the court of Vienna, in consequence of a lawless act of the mobility, which it altogether disavows!

A circumstance likely to produce more serious consequences than the preceding, is the death of Jean Bon St. Andre, who has been decapitated by the Dey of Algiers, regardless of the vengeance that might be expected to be attempted by the Great Nation, for such an act committed on the person of one of its accredited agents! We are not informed of the circumstances that led to this catastrophe; but, should it be confirmed, we would not be surprized should the learned expedition, prepared for Egypt be ordered to pay the Dey a visit in its passage merely to give him a little schooling on the respect due to strangers.

A letter from Rastadt of the 21st of April, states, that on the 8th a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded and signed between the Emperor and the King of Prussia. It is not, however, conceived that this alliance has for its object the renewal of a continental war. Its only object is to concert measures respecting the indemnities to be required by the two Courts of Germany, and to oppose with combined force the propagation of republican principles on the left bank of the Rhine, and left of Germany. It is also stated that general Hatry's army has passed over to the right bank of the Rhine, and that the Prussians and Hessians have likewise made several military movements.

The French general who commands in the island of Corsica, has issued a proclamation, stating that the squadron assembled at that island has sailed for the purpose of co-operating in the expedition against England.

We (Star) have already stated our opinion that the late tumultuous attack made by the populace of Vienna upon the residence of the French minister would not produce any serious rupture between Austria and the Directory, as Germany, tho' humbled by the late events or hostilities, was still in a very different situation from that in which the Pope was, when they fought a cause of quarrel with him. We stated that a disposition to receive and give explanation would probably be manifested, rather than to appeal to arms; and the French journals, which we have this day received by express, up to the 1st inst. inclusive, seem to establish the solidity of our conjecture.

From these papers it appears, that when the account of the tumult reached Paris, every artifice was used to impress the public mind with an idea that the populace were stirred up to the part they acted by the ministers of England and Russia, who were hurt at the marked attention paid to the minister of France by the court of Vienna.

A letter from Toulon of the 20th Germinal, announces that a grand expedition is preparing in that port; an army of 24,000 men, taken from the army of Italy, and from some of the divisions of the Interior, are to embark the 4th Prairial, and to sail with a strong squadron. (The Echo.)

May 7.

Letters from Coblentz announce that Ehrenbreitstein will not long hold out.

Extract of a private letter from Hamburgh, dated April 24.

"The French minister Ryneur went a week since ambassador to Naples. The French consul, Lagot, with the concurrence of Leonard Bourdon, has established three clubs, in two of which all persons who choose to associate are admitted. Above 500 members are initiated, and among them several resident Englishmen. The third, at the consul's own house, is devoted to French citizens. Their second monthly fraternal dinner was held about a week since.

"Two instalments have been remitted to the French of the 230,000l. which Leonard Bourdon most wickedly imposed upon this city; and in order to remunerate the chamber, an additional tonnage upon shipping is speedily to take place.

"In consequence of the arrete of the insolent Directory, to seize all English property on board neutral vessels, your government acted very wisely in appointing a strong convoy, two of which have lately arrived; so that their wicked intentions to rob the trade of this city, which they have so unmercifully fleeced, has, through the good conduct of your rulers, fallen short of their views, and has given the English shipping a manifest advantage. It results from thence that the neutral vessels can scarcely obtain a freight. If the wisdom of the English government would add a good sloop and a cutter, to give an account of the small privateers, the carrying trade would be altogether in the hands of the English, which would make them amends for the loss upon the value of their goods.

"The glut of manufactured English goods at this market is so sensibly felt, that it has greatly diminished the prices. Public auctions are daily held, and the goods frequently sell under prime cost, particularly cotton and woolen.

"Notwithstanding the supposed flourishing state of the Hamburghers, bankruptcies are frequent—within a short time there have have been three great failures, viz. J. M. D. Lienau, for about 84,0000 marcs banco. G. Lesser, 200,000. J. C. Knauth, 620,000—amounting altogether to nearly 105,000l. sterling.

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They write from Auxerre, that an immense convoy of all sorts of Husbandry tools has just passed by there, destined for Toulon, and that there is no longer any doubt that the expedition which was preparing is intended as a descent in Egypt, and to prepare, by opening a canal there, the means of destroying English commerce in India. (Cleff du Cabinet).

A list of navy officers has just been published at Paris. It appears that there are six admirals, without including Bruys, Bleviller Lepelley, lately promoted; sixteen rear admirals, not including Badout, Courand, Terrasson, and Decres also lately promoted; forty-nine commanders of divisions fifty captains of ships of the first class, forty-eight d tto of the second class, 18 captains of frigates, 527 lieutenants and 572 ensigns.

"Nothing new has occurred in the situation of our flotilla," says a letter from Havre, dated 4 Floreal, (April 23) "It is still at Saianelles, and the English are still on our coasts.

A letter from Corsica states, that the coral fisheries on the coast of Africa have been abundant: the sailors having been taken away by the French for some expedition the object of which not known: we have good reason to believe, however, says the French Journalist, that the French fleet in the port of Genoa is destined to take possession of Sardinia, with the consent of the Congress of Turin.

A great number of Piedmontese Patriots who have taken refuge at Milan and Genoa, have formed themselves into an army, and are marching into Piedmont, and they have already (if rumour is to be believed) planted the tree of Liberty in several places, and are attacking their oppressors in every direction.

Letters from Stetin, dated the 13th April state, that great discontents prevail at Moscow, and at Petersburgh: that the new system adopted by Paul, and still more his follies, have turned many people against him. His ridiculous sumptuary laws, and the strictness with which they are executed, have occasioned many foreigners of all nations to quit Russia."

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SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

The following are the particulars of the escape of this brave officer from his imprisonment in Paris:

Finding that all hope of an exchange was vanished, and that the confinement was likely to be more rigorous, Sir Sidney Smith, determined on an escape the first favourable opportunity that offered. He had some friends at Paris, who admiring his gallantry, and commiserating his misfortunes, were anxious to effect his deliverance. It had been ordered by the minister of Police, that he and Mr. Wright, a gentleman taken prisoner with Mr. Sidney, and a partner in all his misfortunes, should be removed from the Temple Prison in Paris to another jail still more common, called the Gen. Depository. (According to other accounts, this removal was to a place distant from the capital.) This removal was to have taken place on Tuesday se'night last, and measures were accordingly planned to effect a rescue of both these gentlemen.

On that evening they were put in a fiacre or hackney coach, accompanied by two of the jailors. On their way to their new place of confinement a child ran across the street, and was nigh being trampled upon by the horses. At the same time there was a violent shrieking; the coach stopped, and a kind of mob instantly surrounded the carriage. The coach door was opened, and Sir Sidney and Mr. Wright escaped. A chaise was in readiness to convey them instantly out of Paris, which was done without the slightest inconvenience or bustle. They made immediately for the coast about Havre, sending guides forward to see that all was safe. Whenever they came near posts where there were strong guards of military, called *corps du surveillance*, they either halted or took a circuitous route on foot. They were two days concealed in woods, in the neighbourhood of which was encamped a great part of the army of England. After a journey of 8 days, the guides conducted them very safely and skilfully to a place near Havre, where they got on board a fishing vessel, and in a few hours after they fell in with the British squadron cruizing off Havre. They were taken on board the Argo frigate, capt. Bowen, who joyfully received these welcome strangers, and on Saturday they were landed at Portsmouth, amidst the acclamations and congratulations of all ranks of people, who lined the streets as they passed along. The same civilities were shewn Sir Sidney at every place where he was recognized.

A few days previous to his escape, an order had been given by the Minister of Police, to confine Sir Sidney more rigorously, and to limit the extent of the walk allowed him to take the air, though it was only two hours each day. He had been nominally allowed a Louis d'Or a day by the government, but had never received any money for the last seven months. He had only the ordinary allowance of the prison; but several friends did all in their power to render his situation as comfortable as possible.

Sir Sidney, as soon as he arrived in town, had a conference with Earl Spencer at the admiralty and afterwards paid a visit to the Prince of Wales at Carlton House.

The long and rigorous confinement which Sir. Sidney has suffered, has made a very unfavorable change in his person. His spirit, however, is unabated, and we hope that the air of Great Britain will soon restore his health.

There can be little doubt that he can afford important intelligence to government respecting the interior of France, notwithstanding the situation of which he has escaped, as he was allowed a certain period of the day for air and exercise, and is active and observing.

Sir Sidney dined yesterday with Lord Spencer, at his Lordship's house in the admiralty.

Sir Sidney was taken prisoner on Monday the 18th of April, 1796.

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PARIS, April 27.

General Buonaparte has not yet quitted this city. The late intelligence from Vienna seems to have occasioned his departure to be put off for a few days.

April 28.

Violent altercations are said to be taken place between the French ambassador and the archduke Charles. Things it was said was carried to such a height, that the emperor was obliged to send the archduke out of the way, and make him leave Vienna for a few days.

April 30.

The late events at Vienna have spread the utmost consternation at Rastadt. It is much to be apprehended that it will give rise to a war which will involve all Germany in ruin. It appears that Bernadotte is already arrived at Rastadt.

The answer which the deputation of the empire have returned to the note of the French plenipotentiaries, is evasive and insignificant. They endeavor to avoid any explanation upon the point of secularization, although they have already recognized the principles, and recur to conditions already rejected.

Buonaparte is now going to Rastadt, like another Alexander, no doubt, to cut the Gordian knot.

The troubles of the Swiss Cantons still continue, particularly in the neighborhood of the lake of Constance. On the 23d of Germinal (April 12) five hundred peasants attacked the town of Arbon, and massacred the members of the constituted authorities.

They state that the anarchists had exerted every effort to carry the election in favor of men of the character of Babœuf and his accomplices. By acting as one man with one will and determination, on every question, they overpowered the well disposed majority, who were less united. A courageous secession, however, disappointed the partizans of terrorism, and secured the elections of Paris from the detestable influence of the partizans anarchy.

We wait with a lively impatience to see the part which the legislative body will take, relative to the various choices which have taken place, and which seem to threaten us with the return of the revolutionary tyranny, and to suspend it once more over our heads. The directory pronounces most decidedly against the usurpation of popular suffrages. The directory does not disguise that there is a faction spread over the country, united in object and exertion hostile to the existing constitution, and tinctured with the most detestable principles of terrorism. It is likewise asserted by the official journals, that as last year the partizans of royalty displayed the royal standard, the partizans of terrorism have this year openly avowed their purpose.

The executive directory, in a public sitting on the 29th April, received citizens Giustiniani, the envoy extraordinary from the Roman Republic, M. de Stael, minister plenipotentiary of the king of Sweden; and citizen Lupi, minister plenipotentiary from the Ligurian republic.

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NEW-YORK, July 7.

Verbal accounts by the Draper state, That Ireland, though somewhat divided, can never be invaded, while the English fleet exists. The existence of this fleet is now a pleasing source of consolation to those in America who do not wish her destruction.

Flaxseed bore a high price, and things began to wear a more favorable aspect.

A letter from Dublin of the 7th May, mentions the death of the noted JENKINS, clerk in one of the first banking houses in London, He was seven feet nine inches in stature.

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By a St. John's paper of the 22d ult. it appears that the ship Britannia, from Greenock to St. Andrews, was wrecked on the 15th June, on entering the bay of Passamaquoddy. Part of the goods were got out.

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BALTIMORE, July 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, dated 17th June, to a merchant in this city.

"An American armed brig mounting twelve pieces cannon, had a smart engagement a few days ago with a privateer mounting fourteen guns, the former had four men killed and the latter six. The brig was boarded and carried into Gonaives."

—

NORFOLK, July 3.

On Sunday arrived the armed English ships, Portland, captain Magill; and Cumberland, captain Perrin, from Liverpool, which they left the 25th April. On the 19th June, in lat. 37, 15, long. 69, spoke ship Eliza, M'Neil, six days out from Charleston, to London, all well.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Favorite Elsey captain Fitzhugh, in ten days from the Havanna. Sailed in company with the brig Ready Money, for Baltimore.

By this arrival we learn, that two Spanish ships of war had left the Havanna for old Spain about the fourth ult. with seven million of dollars on board: and that four French privateers sailed from thence on the 17th ult. to cruize to leeward for homeward bound Jamaica vessels.

The schooner Harmony, Hacket, from Jamaica to Norfolk, and brig Betsey, Turner, from Jamaica to Portsmouth (N. H.) are captured and sent into the Havanna.

The brig Eunice, Stimpson, is seized and condemned there for having seven thousand dollars on board.

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Extract of a letter received by the above vessel, dated Havanna, June 20.

"An express arrived to-day from the east end of this island, and brings news of the arrival there of fifteen hundred negroes, from St. Domingo, and the whole of them armed; as yet we cannot find out the cause of their arrival, or from what part of that island."

Artillery Blues.

THE Company are notified to assemble at the Summer Circus, on TUESDAY afternoon, at 5 o'clock. New members to be elected.

July 9.

DESERTED,

From a detachment of men, stationed at Spring Garden, under the command of Ensign George W. Stall. July 1st. Isaac Bayley, 5 feet 7 inches high, grey eyes, dark hair and complexion—born in Pennsylvania, Chester county, 19 years old, by trade a black-smith.

July 3. Benjamin Bennet, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, 18 years old, grey eyes, dark hair and complexion—born in Pennsylvania, no trade.

Levi Purce, 6 feet 11 inches, black eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, 25 years old—born in the state of Massachusetts, enlisted in New-York, no trade.

Samuel Edsell, 26 years old, 5 feet 10 1-2 inches, drrk hair and complexion, born in the state of New Jersey, (a repeated deserter) by trade a carpenter and joiner.

July 5. William Griffel, 22 years old, brown hair and complexion, 5 feet 7 inches, born in New-Jersey, no trade.

Whoever apprehends the aforesaid deserters shall receive fifty dollars reward, or ten dollars for each, by applying at Spring Garden, or any officer belonging to the service of the United States with all reasonable expences by applying as above.

july 9 diw

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company,

JULY 9, 1798.

AT a meeting of the President and Managers, a Dividend of Eight Dollars per share is declared for the last six months, which will be appropriated agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders of the 12th June, 1797.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

july 9 mtu4w

A Note Lost.

LOST a note drawn by Clarkson & Forrest, in favor of the Subscriber, dated the 18th May last at sixty days sight, for dollars 970, not endorsed. Any person who may have found the same will be so obliging as to return it to,

Robert Andrews.

july 7 eod1w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

Law of the United States.

By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

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AN ACT

To declare the Treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States.

WHEREAS the Treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French Government; and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negociate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations, have been repelled with indignity: and whereas, under authority of the French Government, there is yet pursued against the United States, a system of predatory violence, infracting the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the Treaties, and of the Consular Convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, July 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

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We have the satisfaction to announce to our readers that the Delaware sloop of war, capt. Decatur, (who only went out to sea on Friday) on Saturday evening captured a French privateer schooner of 12 guns and 70 men, close in with Egg-Harbour, and last evening the prize was brought to Fort Mifflin. Captain Decatur left his ship at New-Castle, and brought this intelligence to town. Capt. D. after he got to sea on Saturday morning, met with the ship Alexander Hamilton, from New-York to Baltimore, the captain of which informed him that he had been plundered by a French privateer, and gave him directions what course he had steered. Capt. D. immediately went in search of her, and soon got in sight of four schooners; but not knowing which was the armed schooner that he had received information of, he thought it best to stand off as if he were a merchantman and alarmed at what might be armed vessels.

The manœuvre had the intended effect, for the armed schooner gave her chace, until she discovered the Delaware to be a vessel of force, when she attempted to sheer off and get in land (where she supposed she should be safe, taking the Delaware for an English vessel of war) but she was obliged to surrender after a pretty long chace to the Delaware, and several shot being fired at her. This privateer is a new vessel said to have been built at Baltimore. She sailed from Cape Francois on the 19th of june, and has been on our coast only two days, during which time she has captured the ship Liberty Capt Vredenberg, which sailed a few days from this port for Liverpool. The vessel was sent to the West Indies, and the Captain and Crew of the Liberty were put on board a vessel bound for Boston. This privateer had also taken an English brig.

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General Marshall, on his route to Virginia, was received at Lancaster, York, Fredericktown, and other places, with the liveliest demonstrations of respect, attention, and approbation of his public conduct.

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Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Lisbon, to their Correspondent in this city, dated May 12.

"We think it necessary to inform you, that our Market for Grain is very encouraging, as you will see by the prices current we at foot hand you, and it is computed there is not Wheat sufficient in this place for two months, and our Ministry begin to be alarmed, insomuch that on the 7th instant, a frigate sailed from hence with presents for the Emperor of Morocco, to induce him to grant leave to export Grain to this Country, but it is doubtful if such liberty will be granted, we have therefore only to look forward to your Country for supplies."

American Wheat	720 per A.
Do Indian Corn	460 cwt.
Do Flour,	7200

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MARRIED,—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie. capt. Jos. H. DILL, of Bermuda, to Miss ANN BICKHAM, of this city.

Yesterday morning, the dome or roof of the large Circus in Fifth street, gave way, and fell to the ground between the walls of the building.

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MR. FENNELL.

In addition to the elegant epistle to the youth of this city, this justly celebrated orator will, this evening, read Mr. Hopkinson's address to the members of M'Pherson's Blues, on the anniversary of our independence. Talents so brilliant as those of Mr. Fennell, when exercised in a way so useful, deserve the approbation and support of every citizen. Warmly attached to the cause of liberty, and bravely intending to risque his life in its defence, Mr. Fennell has enrolled himself in the elegant corps of Grenadiers lately raised in this city. As an author, he is well known; as a soldier, he, no doubt will be equally respectable. But, with talents so brilliant, with patriotism so firm, Mr. Fennell is not endowed with the gifts of fortune: in this respect only he requires the aid of his fellow-citizens and soldiers. Here an opportunity is offered to the generous, at once to receive pleasure and reward merit. To the corps of Grenadiers and Blues, this opportunity will be particularly gratifying. They, with many of their fellow-citizens, will, no doubt, take advantage of it, and thus evince their approbation of the conduct, and their respect for the talents of this gentleman. A BLUE.

"FABRICIUS," No. V. to-morrow.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Nancy, Hall, Boston	11
Mary Ann, Clark, Norfolk	5

CLEARED.

Ship Clothier, Gardner	Liverpool

The ship Deborah, capt. Yard, has arrived at the Fort from Jeremie.

Arrived at the Fort, the British Letter of Marque General Keppel, of 18 guns, from Martinique.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the schooner Hawk, Carhart, from Cape Francois.

Fort Mifflin, july 5th, 1798.

"While I was in C. Francois the capt of the Brunswick arrived with a flag of truce, and I believe the French general thought it was for the purpose of evacuating the Mole, but he was not long left in this pleasing delirium; instead of "Propositions" for evacuating the Mole, they were for an exchange of prisoners: how great must have been his surprize? and this was the business of the first aid de camp and officer of the frigate; and if the gentleman who wrote the letter in the Philadelphia Gazette had attended a little more to the truth of the circumstances, he could not have assured his friend in Philadelphia that the Mole would be evacuated before eight days.

"I left the Cape the 18th of June, and was shortly after taken on board the ship Brunswick, (with the captain of the vessel in which I was a passenger) and detained for 4 hours, during which time I mentioned the report that was in circulation at the Cape to the captain, who informed me, that so far from giving up the Mole, they have been putting it in a stronger state of defence than it ever yet was; that they had established a dock yard, and lately received from England upward of 60,000l. sterling worth of masts, spars, and naval stores; and the evacuation of P. au Prince was in order to strengthen the Mole from this you may judge whether the Mole will be so soon evacuated."

Captain Hess of the brig Experiment, left at Surinam the 6th ult. the

Ship Harmony, Snell,	Philadelphia
John, M'Neal,	do
Gen. Green, Brown,	R. Island
Betsey, ——,	Portsmouth, N. H.

Brig Friends, Conklin, to sail about the 8th of June for Cayenne.

Rosanna, Archer, Salem, to sail in 3 days

Schr. Jay, Moody,	Portland
——, Phillips,	Charleston

Prussian brig Antionette, Guygue, sent into Tortola on her passage from hence to St. Thomas, is liberated, and since arrived at her destination.

Ship Star, with 5 vessels under her convoy, from Norfolk, has arrived at Jamaica; also the schooner Hope, Foster, from hence, after being plundered by a French privateer.

Brig ——, Richardson, arrived at St. Kitts, from Norfolk, the 27th of May.

From capt. Lemmon, of the brig Gen. Keppel, left at Martinico the 19th ult.

Ships Nancy of Boston; Rambler, of Charleston, sent in from Surinam, on suspicion of being French property.

Brig Polly, ——,	Boston
Dolly, ——,	do
Hetty, ——,	do. and several others

June 25th, coming through the Mona passage, fell in with a French privateer and a American brig, gave chace to the former, but finding her at too great a distance to come up with before dark, hauled our wind for the brig, supposing her to be a prize to the schr. shortly after the ship Brunswick, of London, kove in sight, and boarded the brig, at the same time informed me that she was the Henry of New York, under her protection, bound to Jamaica.

Capt. Lemmon also informs, that previous to his sailing a Cartel atrived from Guadaloupe, with 25 prisoners of war, masters and mates, who were exchanged at the rate of three Frenchmen for one Englishmen of the same rank; accounts received by the Cartel stated that Victor Hughes had issued a proclamation, authorizing and instructing the captains of his privateers that might fall in with any American armed vessels to distress them as much as possible, and if they offered any resistance to show them no quarter, and that it was strongly reported that a number of brigs and schooners from 14 to 18 guns each, were fitting out, and sailing every day for the purpose of intercepting American vessels on their own coast.

The Delaware and Ganges sloops of war, were to the southward of the Capes on Saturday last.

The ship Arethusa, Woods, from hence, has arrived at Cork, in 24 days.

Ship Old Tom, M'Keever, ditto, at Londonderry, in a short passage.

Schr. Dispatch, Barry, ditto, at Dublin.

The Lovina, Brown, of this port, arrived at Dublin the 20th April.

The Henrietta, of Wilmington (Del.) has arrived at Dublin. On her passage was boarded by a French privateer; all her letters, and some passengers taken out.

Danish brig Johanna, Thiessier, and brig Polly, Makins, from hence, have arrived at Bremen.

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HALIFAX, N. S. June 14.

The Privateer Ranger when taken by his Magesty's ship Thetis, was on the way to lay within the Capes of Delaware, there to wait the arrival of an American East-India ship that had put into one of the West-India Islands, where she had armed—This information they obtained from an American vessel a few days before, and in consequence suffered a vessel from Barbadoes, partly laden with Rum, to pass not chusing to weaken their force by detachments, as it was their intention to board the American ship, even after she had entered the Delaware.

MR. FENNELL

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he will deliver THIS EVENING 9th of July, at eight o'clock, at O'Ellers's Hotel,

RECITATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

PART 1.—An Oration delivered by Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. on the Anniversary of American Independence.

PART 2.—A Poetic Epistle addressed to the Young Men of Philadelphia, who first offered their services to their country.

PART 3.—A Poetic Epistle to the Fair of America, and other select pieces.

*** Tickets half a dollar each, to be had of Mr. Fennell, at Shaw's Medicinal Warehouse, Chesnut-street, corner of Fourth-street.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

7th month, 9th, '98.

The Contributors are requested to meet at the Pennsylvania Hospital at four o'clock this afternoon. *Samuel Coates, clerk.*

Lands for sale by private Contract,

Propoſals will be received, by the ſubſcriber, until the firſt day of September next, for the purchaſe of any of the following very valuable tracts of land with their improvements.

In the State of New-York,

No. 1. Two lots of ground ſituate in the county of Albany in the town called Lanſingburgh, and diſtinguiſhed or known on a map of ſaid town by the names of No. 71 and 72.

2. Two tracts of land ſituate in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, the one of them near Oliver Delancy's, John Cox's and John Palmer's land, adjoining Brouhs River, the other of them near Devilard's ſnuff mill, Delancy's land and adjoining Brouh's river the whole containing about 84 acres.

3. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Weſt-Cheſter, on the road from Kings-Bridge to Delancy's Mills containing about 66¾ acres.

4. A tract of land ſituate in Montgomery county, being a part of the tract called Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in a diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips by being part of townſhip No. 4. beginning at the S. W. bounds of ſaid purchaſe and at the ſoutherly corner of ſaid townſhip containing by eſtimation bout 5611 acres.

5. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Montgomery, aforeſaid, being alſo a part of Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips, by being part of townſhip No. 31 beginning at S. W. bounds of ſaid townſhip at the diſtance of 262 chains and 50 links from the moſt ſoutherly corner thereof.

6. A tract of land ſituate in Ulſter county, being part of the tract of land known by the name of the Great or Hardenburghs patent, containing about 6000 acres.

7. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid on the N. E. ſide of the river Delaware, being alſo a part of the land formerly granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others commonly known by the name of the Green patent it being a part of a great lot No. 1. at the general partition of ſaid patent which came to the ſhare of Thomas Newham one of the proprietors, and is known and diſtinguiſhed on the maſs of the ſub-diviſion thereof made by Charles Webb, ſurveyor in the year 1751 by lot No. 60; this land runs ſome diſtance on the river Delaware and contains about 3157 acres

8. A tract of land in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid in the ſouth tier of lots in the Hardenburgh patent being the lot No. 12, containing about 12,650 acres excepting thereout 320 acres heretofore grant by Robert R. Livingſton to Nathaniel Sachel.

9. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter, beginning on the Papekunk river, and adjoining the 14th monument in the general diviſion of the Hardenburgh patent, containing about 3000 acres.

10. Two equal undivided ſeventh parts of two ſeveral parcels of lands ſituate in the townſhips of Chemung in the county of Tioga on the S. W. ſide of Tioga river, the ſame being part of a tract of about 20,000 acres, theſe two ſevenths contain about 5763 acres.

11. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of the ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,886 acres.

12. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being alſo about 2,886 acres.

In the State of Maryland.

13. A tract of land now called Bayley's purchaſe in Prince George's county, near to a bay or cove called, Anocoſtin cove, containing about 1212 acres of prime land.

14. A tract of land called Fortune Enlarged, and part of a tract called Beall's adventure enlarged, both lying in Prince George's county on the eaſtern branch of the Potomack, containing about 516 acres.

15. A tract of land with the houſe and improvement called Aron, lying on the eaſtern branch of the river Potomack, oppoſite to the city of Waſhington in Prince George's county containing about 375 acres.

16. A tract of land wtih the houſes, mills, other buildings and improvements lying near Fort Cumberland in the county of Waſhington containing about 2088 acres.

17. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Waſhington, adjoining to Fort Cumberland, containing 400 acres or thereabouts.

18. One undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany county, called ſpruce ſpring, the whole of which contains about 120 acres, alſo one undivided moiety of 236 tracts or lots of ground, each of which contains about 50 acres, and are numbered from 500 to 799 incluſive, omitting and excepting three lots which are diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 661, 662 and 684 all which ſaid lands adjoin.

In the State of Virginia.

A tract of Meadow land with conſiderable improvements, lying on Hunter's creek, Dorrell's creek, Muddy creek and the river Potomack; and adjoining the city of Alexandria containing by patent 295 acres.

Edward Fox, auctioneer.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1798. 2aw

The Cargo of the ſhip Nathaniel Bayley, captain Cambell, from Jamaica, will commence landing *TO-MORROW*, at South-ſtreet Wharf.

Sugars of Prime Quality in Hhds.
High proof Rum.

FOR SALE BY

Peter Blight.

Who alſo offers for Sale,

A choice parcel of 1ſt and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes.
Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter caſks
Madeira in Pipes
Old Arrack.

june 13 §1ſeodt13Jy

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of captain Edward Miller, ſtationed at Spring Gardens.

June 3d, 1798—John M'Kiſſock, born in Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, pock marked, aged 28 years, ſpeaks broad, inliſted by enſign Root, at New Brunſwick, had on his full regimentals, ſtole a blanket when he went away, he is a drunkard and very aſſuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Cheſter, State of Maſſachuſetts, brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height, aged 24 years, by trade a blackſmith, had on his full regimentals and left his poſt when on ſentry.——alſo,

Eliakim Stow, a priſoner, born in Symſbury, State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair dark eyes and complexion, a repeated deſerter, very aſſuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very talkative. Had on regimental ſhirt and overalls when he deſerted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deſerters and return them to Spring Gardens in Philadelphia, or to any officer belonging to the United States or confine them in any goal and give notice ſo that they may be obtained ſhall have ten dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for the three and all reaſonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.

*** The different printers in the union are requeſted to inſert the above.

june 11 §

NOTICE.

JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, having aſſigned over certain lands, book-debts, ſpecialties, &c. &c. to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of thoſe creditors who have claims againſt them prior to the year 1797, that have or ſhall ſubſcribe the ſaid aſſignment within ſix months from the date thereof (28th May, 1798) THEREFORE,

All perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, for debts contracted before the month of June, 1797, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, to the aſſignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock ſtreet—in failure whereof, actions will be inſtituted for the recovery of ſuch debts as be not immediately diſcharged.

John Travis,
John Waddington, } Aſſignees.
James Taylor,

june 27 mwfst1S

An Anchor found.

ABOUT three miles below the Croſs Ledge, a buoy was diſcovered on the eaſtern ſide of the channel, which, on being weighed, brought up an anchor of about 500 wt. without a cable to it. There is no weight ſtamped on the anchor, nor any mark on the buoy or anchor ſtock. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on board the ſchooner Mahala, at Levi Hollingſworth's wharf, and paying reaſonable charges and expences, ſhall have it again.

ARTHUR ROBBINS,
Captain of the Schooner.

N. B. The Anchor will be left with Levi Hollingſworth & Son, in conformity to the act of the State Legiſlature in ſuch caſes provided.

june 27 tawam

Millenery Room,

136, Market ſtreet,

Miss CHRYSTAL,

INFORMS her friends, that ſhe has received by the late arrivals from Europe, her uſual ſupply of the very lateſt faſhions in MILLENERY, &c. with a great variety of Straw, Leghorn, and Chip HATS and BONNETS, of the neweſt ſhapes, which will be opened this day.

june 11 2d

SEBASTIAN VOIGT,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 149, North Second-ſtreet, to Market, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, No. 173, where he carrieson the above buſineſs in all its various branches.

He keeps as uſual a general aſſortment of warranted watches.

june 25 d1m

FOR SALE,

A neat Coachee,

WITH Venetian blinds and glaſſes, plated harneſs, all in complete order, and little worſe than new.

—ALSO—

A pair of gentle Bay Horſes

may be had at a moderate rate.

Apply at No. 52, South Second ſtreet.

june 23 d7t

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Cheſnut Street,

A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London,

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.

april 9 dtf

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN HOUSE,

No. 333, in Front-ſtreet,

Near Poole's bridge—formerly the ſign of the Ewe and Lamb.

Enquire at No. 91, North Sixth ſtreet.

june 15 §

NOTICE,

THE Owners or Conſignees of veſſels performing quarantine are to take notice that a cart arrives from the Hoſpital at the Health-Office at 7 o'clock and leaves it by 9 every morning (Sundays excepted) ſuch ſupplies as are to be forwarded to veſſels are deſired to be ſent to the Health Office before the hour of nine.

june 8 §

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Counteſs of Leiceſter Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which veſſel has been captured, and the Certificates ſuppoſed to be loſt.

4080 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1ſt day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treaſury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all perſons intereſted therein, are deſired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

2aw3m

LOST,

ON THE FOURTH INSTANT,

A NOTE OF HAND, George Pennock, to J. Dorſey, and S. M. Fox, which fell due on that day and was duly paid. The Bank receipt is on it, therefore it is uſeleſs to any other than the owner. The parties will be oblige to any perſon who ſhall return it.

june 8 3taw3w

Brown Stout.

50 caſks BROWN STOUT, of 6 and 7 doz. each, Juſt received per capt Joyce, and for ſale by

Benjamin W. Morris.

LIKEWISE,

200 caſes CLARET, of the very firſt quality.

june 9. mw3ht

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

Corner of Front and Market Street.

WHERE he is juſt opening a very extenſive ſupply of clock dials, cast braſs, bells, forged work and pinions, pumice ſtone and emery, ſheet braſs, hand and bench vices, witch and cloc plyers, large and ſmall files, ſhoe and knee chapes, chains, ſeals and keys, gold, gilt and ſilver watches, ſpring and weight clocks.

june 12 tu&stf

This Day is Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progreſs and preſent ſtate of French aggreſſion, with a ſketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and ſome reflections on the late proceedings in Congreſs; written the laſt of April in the preſent year, by a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. § june 11

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ſhip Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,

of the growth of 1794 and 1795

60 tons of Java Sugar,

In canniſters—for ſale by

PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1ſt and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack

july 2 6

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the waters of Fiſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were ſold ten years ago for five ſhillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were ſurveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Waſhington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greeneſburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna now, or late in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

Theſe Lands, from their quality and ſituation, are a very deſirable object for any man who means to inveſt his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Conſiderably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tueſday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-ſtreet, where check books are kept for examination and regiſtering in this, City of Waſhington No. 2. and Paterſon Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will ſoon riſe, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the laſt day of drawing.

☞ Note, the buſineſs of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

Wants a Place,

A young man, to attend in a Public Houſe, or aſſiſt in a Porter Celler—one who can be well recommended. A line directed to J. B. and left with the Printer will be attended to.

july 3.

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick Houſe, on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet near Second-ſtreet, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, eſq.—This houſe is in compleat repair with back buildings, conſiſting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handſome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, a more particular deſcription is conſidered unneceſſary.

The terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with intereſt. For further information, Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 Dock-ſtreet.

may 16 §

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Propoſals will be received for a Collector of the Poor Tax of the preſent year for the City of Philadelphia—one for the Northern Liberties and one for the Diſtrict of Southwark, who will be required to give ſuch ſecurity as ſhall be approved of by the Board of Guardians.

Any perſon deſirous of having either of the above appointments is requeſted to bring forward the names of his ſecurities on or before Wedneſday next the 27th inſt. to

Edward Shoemaker,
127 Market-ſtreet.

june 21. d2w

JUST RECEIVED,

By the ADRIANA from London,

And for ſale at this Office.

A few copies, in French, of a work entitled,—"Hiſtoire de l'adminiſtration des finances de la Republique Francaiſe, pendant l'annee 1796. Par Sir Francis d'Ivernois."

Alſo,

A few copies of another production of the ſame writer, entitled,

"Tableau hiſtorique et politique de l'adminiſtration de la Republique Francaiſe pendant l'annee 1797, des cauſes qui ont amene la Revolution du 4 Septembre, et de ſes Reſultats."

june 25

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſo much of the act entituled "An Act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—paſſed the third day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from ſettlement or allowance Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final ſettlement Certificates, and Indents of Intereſts, is ſuſpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and ſettlement of the ſaid Certificates, and Indents of Intereſt, at the Treaſury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the ſaid Indents, and the arrearages of intereſt due on their ſaid Certificates, prior to the firſt day of January one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal ſums of the ſaid Loan Office and final ſettlement Certificates, with the intereſt thereon, ſince the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, will be diſcharged after liquidation at the Treaſury, by the payment of intereſt and reimburſement of principal, equal to the ſums which would have been payable thereon, if the ſaid Certificates had been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the Acts making proviſion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other ſums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by ſuch ſubſcriptions as aforeſaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treaſury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

june 28 1awtf

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act reſpecting Loan Office and final ſettlement certificates, Indents of intereſt, and the unfunded or regiſtered debt credited in the books of the Treaſury."

1ſt. That on the application of the creditors reſpectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the laſt day of December in the preſent year, the *princi al ſums* of the unfunded or regiſtered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treaſury, or commiſſioners of Loans will be reimburſed at the treaſury of the United States.

2d That intereſt upon the unfunded or regiſtered debts aforeſaid will ceaſe from and after the laſt day of December in the preſent year.

3d. That the creditors reſpectively will be entitled on requiſition to receive from the proper officers of the treaſury, certificates of funded three per cent ſtock, equal to the arrearages of Intereſt due on the debts aforeſaid prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund,
Edward Jones, ſec'ry.

june 30 1awtf

Public Notice is hereby given,

That propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury for ſupplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thouſand ſtands of arms, on the following conditions.

1ſt. The arms ſhall be manufactured in the United States, conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels ſhall be proved, and the muſkets inſpected agreeable to the rules now practiſed and required by the United States:—the Locks ſhall be duly hardened; the Ramrods and Bayonets ſhall be tempered and the mountings, ſtocks, and every other particular ſhall be finiſhed in a workman like manner.

2d. The propoſals muſt ſpecify the number which the party is willing to furniſh and the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the propoſed number muſt be delivered in ſix months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of ſigning the contracts; the public will not be conſidered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the times propoſed.

3d. For every ſtand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforeſaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th. When practicable and conſiſtent with exiſting arrangements, ſeaſoned ſtocks will be delivered from the public ſtores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the reſpective ſtates at places to be hereafter deſignated—The United States ſhall not be bound to prove leſs than five hundred barrels at one time, unleſs the barrels are tranſported to ſome public factory or depoſit of arms, in which caſe any number not leſs than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with ſureties for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unleſs indiſputable teſtimonials of ſkill and ability to execute the propoſed contracts are produced nor in caſes where propoſals are made for a leſs number than one thouſand ſtands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is abſolutely reſerved.

7th. Until contracts are made for ſupplying forty thouſand ſtands of arms, the ſum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treaſury for every complete ſtand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not leſs than twenty into the public arſenals, already or hereafter to be eſtabliſhed. Thoſe who propoſe to deliver arms muſt however indicate their intentions ſeaſonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

For the Secretary of the Treaſury,
John Steele, comptroller.

Treaſury Department
June 22d, 1798. 21wtf

FOR SALE,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable erms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer. april 5 m&wtf

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NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having any claim or demand againſt the Eſtate of Aſheton Humphreys late of this city, Eſq. deceaſed, and who have not rendered their accounts, are requeſted to render them immediately; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate or to the late firm of Aſheton and James Humphreys, are requeſted to pay their reſpective accounts to

James Humphreys, jun.
adminiſtrator.

june 14 2aw1m

Bank of North America,

June 30th, 1798.

AT a meeting of the Directors, it was agreed to declare a Dividend of Six per Cent: for the half year ending this day—which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Repreſentatives at any time after the tenth day of July. *By order of the Board,*

JOHN NIXON, Preſident.

june 30 dt1ıjy

NOTICE—That the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, is appointed for the hearing before a Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, in the State of Pennſylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this State, providing for the relief of inſolvent debtors, having at June term laſt preſented my petition, with a ſchepule annexed, of all my eſtate, real, perſonal, and mixed, rights, and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

june 30.

Treaſury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtrict hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabaſh; at Maſſac; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the ſaid State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block Houſe, and at all other Poſts in the State of Tenneſſee; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, below the ſouthern boundary of the State of Tenneſſee, to the ſouthern boundary of the United States.

If ſupplies ſhall be required, for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to the poſts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of ſoap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The priviledge is reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under the propoſed contract, ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under the contract now in force have been conſumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

march 27. 2awt1ıjy

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS:

TO be leaſed, for a term not leſs than three, nor more than ſeven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and ſtate of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles weſt of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles eaſt of Geneva.

This eſtabliſhment conſiſts of an excellent griſt mill, ſaw mill, dwelling houſe, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The griſt mill is a handſome, new and well finiſhed building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 ſtories high and furniſhed with a run of excellent Burr ſtones and another of Eſopus' ſtones, of the beſt quality—and the moſt approved bouls, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home conſumption: It is acceſſible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its ſituation, commands a very extenſive and encreaſing cuſtom: The ſtream on which it ſtands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the ſevereſt ſeaſon of the laſt winter, it is not liable to be impeded by froſt:

The ſaw mill is alſo new, ſituated on the ſame ſtream, now furniſhed with an ample ſtock of logs, of which a ſupply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the beſt quality:

The dwelling houſe is well calculated for the uſe of the miller, is new, and ſufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet ſquare, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were paſſed in the laſt year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handſome income, which muſt be increaſing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this ſituation, muſt be numbered the fertility of the ſurrounding country—being the beſt improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourſe by land and water, the Geneſſee ſtateroad paſſing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben which renders it a moſt eligible ſtand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fiſh and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Beſides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found neceſſary—Fulling mill, bark mill, tannery, forges, &c. may be creſted at a ſmall expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The ſtock on hand will be ſold to the leſſee, and the cattle, utenſils, ſmith's forge, &c. may be ſold or let the premiſes.

If a purchaſe ſhould offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premiſes it will be ſold.

For terms of ſale or leaſe, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the ſubſcriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.

june 25 2aw2m

Preſident's Meſſages to Congreſs

THOSE of the 5th, 18th and 21ſt of June inſt alſo of the 3d April, and 4th of May laſt, may be had at the Office of the Editor.